

MONTANA

S
629.283
H538D
1969-1973?



DRIVERS MANUAL



Montana State Library

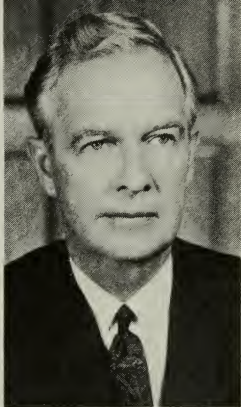


3 0864 1005 8677 8

LIBRARY
Montana Historical Society
P.O. Box 201201
225 North Roberts
Helena, MT 59620



State of Montana
Office of The Governor
Helena 59601



FORREST H. ANDERSON
GOVERNOR

My Fellow Montanans:

Ours is a land of contrasts -- from rugged mountain wilderness to expansive plains.

It is ours to enjoy with ease and convenience, thanks to one of the largest highway systems of any state in the Union. Motor vehicle travel makes it possible for us to truly appreciate the wonders of the Big Sky Country.

The Montana Drivers Manual is a comprehensive reference to the rules and regulations to assure the safe operation of a motor vehicle. I urge you to review the contents carefully and obey the laws enacted for your protection.

Please drive carefully.

Sincerely,

A stylized, handwritten signature of Forrest H. Anderson in dark ink.

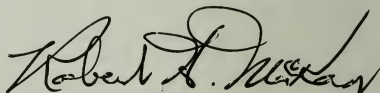
FORREST H. ANDERSON
Governor

FOREWORD

It is the sincere hope of the Montana Highway Patrol that the information contained in this book will help the motoring public to improve their driving skills and encourage an attitude of respect and consideration for fellow motorists using the streets and highways of this State.

Common courtesy and self-imposed compliance with the rules and regulations set down to insure the free and easy movement of traffic are the most successful ingredients of any traffic safety program.

We earnestly solicit your support.



COL. ROBERT H. McKAY, Chief
Montana Highway Patrol

WELCOME TO MONTANA

This manual is not a complete digest of the Montana Motor Vehicle Codes, but it is a reference book and covers those points which experience has shown to be most important.

If you plan a trip to another state, you must remember that all states do not have the same laws, and that it is your responsibility to become familiar with the traffic laws in the area in which you are driving.

IMPORTANT

The Legislature of the State of Montana has recently passed legislation which provides that anyone using the highways of the State of Montana will be deemed to have given consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining the alcohol content of his blood if arrested by a peace officer for driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. In the event a person refuses such a test, the Montana Highway Patrol Board is required to suspend the license or driving privilege of such person for a period of sixty (60) days upon first offense, and for the second such violation within five (5) years for a period of one (1) year.

HOW TO GET A MONTANA DRIVER'S LICENSE

The law provides that every person, before he or she may drive a motor vehicle in this state, shall be licensed to do so. It is the responsibility of the State to determine whether or not a person is qualified to drive and in arriving at that determination, examinations are given to prospective drivers by an Examiner of the Montana Highway Patrol. If an applicant is not sufficiently familiar with the rules of the road, or with the proper manner of handling a motor vehicle, such person's application for a license must be denied.

No person is entitled to a driver's license as a matter of right. It is a **PRIVILEGE** granted by the State only to those persons who have demonstrated clearly that they are in all respects entitled to that privilege.

PLEASE NOTE INFORMATION ON PAGES 6-8 and 34-36 THAT MAY AFFECT YOUR DRIVING PRIVILEGE.

The driver's examination is nothing to fear. If you know the rules and can handle a motor vehicle you will pass. Always remember to drive as carefully after obtaining your license as you expect to drive while taking your road test.

Drivers and car owners sometimes get into trouble because they believe it is lawful for a minor to practice driving without a license if accompanied by one parent. However, this makes both the driver and the owner of the car subject to arrest. Do not permit an unlicensed driver to drive your car.

Drivers moving to Montana who are licensed in other jurisdictions must obtain a Montana drivers license within ninety (90) days of the time of their arrival in the State of Montana. Those persons who become gainfully employed in the State of Montana must obtain registration and license plates for their vehicles immediately upon employment.

PROCEDURE

RENEWALS

1. If you are presently licensed to drive in Montana, you may renew your license by:
 - a. Paying the fee to a County Treasurer, and
 1. For the period July 1, 1971 through June 30, 1973, those persons having an even numbered birth date will pay a four dollar (\$4.00) fee for a two (2) year license. Those persons with an odd numbered birth date will pay an eight dollar (\$8.00) fee for a four (4) year license.
 - b. Presenting your receipts at the Driver Licensing Station. Also
 - c. Completing renewal procedure by successfully passing the eye screening test and having your photograph taken.
 1. Renewal procedure must be completed within sixty (60) days of your birth date.
 - d. Those persons who apply for renewal within three (3) months of the expiration of their previous Montana drivers license may obtain a renewal by the procedures described above and are not required to complete the examination.
2. In the event you plan to drive as a chauffeur, and are licensed as an operator, you will be required to pass an examination.
3. All new applicants and holders of expired Montana licenses are required to pass an examination.

4. Montana law requires the surrender of all out of state licenses prior to the issuance of a Montana license.

NEW APPLICANTS AND PERSONS POSSESSING OUT OF STATE DRIVERS LICENSES

1. Pay the driver's license fee to a County Treasurer.
 - a. You will receive two receipts and an application form. (Receipts entitle you to three attempts to pass the examination within six (6) months.)
 1. For the period July 1, 1971 through June 30, 1973, those persons having an even numbered birth date will pay a four dollar (\$4.00) fee for a two (2) year license. Those persons with an odd numbered birth date will pay an eight dollar (\$8.00) fee for a four (4) year license.
- b. Fill out your application form, and study the driver's manual.
- c. Present the completed application and receipts to the Driver Examiner when you are prepared for the examination.
 1. New applicants will be required to present to the Examiner satisfactory proof of identity and date of birth at the time of the first examination.
- d. The examination will consist of:
 1. A written test of your knowledge of traffic laws and safe driving practices.
 2. A test of your knowledge and understanding of road signs.
 3. A vision test.
 4. In the event that you pass all three of these tests, you will be given an opportunity to take the road test. If you are not ready to take this test, it may be postponed, and a Learner's License obtained from the Examiner which authorizes you to practice your driving while accompanied by a licensed operator or chauffeur for up to six (6) months.

CHAUFFEUR

You will fill in the same forms as any other applicant, and a chauffeur's affidavit, and present them to the examiner when taking the driving test. The examination for a chauffeur's license will be more complete than the examination for an operator's license

LOST LICENSE

In the event that an operator's or chauffeur's license is lost or destroyed, the person to whom the license was issued, may, upon the payment of a fee of \$1.00, obtain a duplicate by submitting an affidavit that such license has been lost or destroyed. Forms can be obtained from any County Treasurer, Highway Patrolman or Driver Examiner. When filled out, these forms, and the fee required must be submitted directly to the Driver Examination Section of the Montana Highway Patrol.

WHEN YOUR LICENSE WILL EXPIRE

When you obtain an original Montana driver's license, the expiration and the life of the license will depend upon your date of birth. License expiration is two (2) years from your LAST BIRTHDAY for those persons with even numbered birth DAYS, and four (4) years from their LAST birth day for persons with odd numbered birth DAYS. ALL RENEWAL licenses are good for two (2) or four (4) full years.

DRIVERS LICENSE STATIONS

For your convenience many drivers license stations are open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (others open at 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.). Your County Treasurer has a monthly schedule and will be happy to inform you of the Examiner's next visit to your area.

Applicants are asked to contact the Driver Examiner sufficiently early to complete the entire examination. If at all possible, the applicants should appear before 11:00 a.m. or 4:00 p.m.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MINOR—RELEASE

Any application for a Montana driver's license of any minor under the age of 18 years must include the notarized signature of both parents who will assume joint financial responsibility with the minor if he is involved in a motor vehicle accident.

It is unlawful for any parent, guardian, or other person to knowingly permit their ward under the age of 18, to operate a motor vehicle upon any public highway before the minor is legally licensed.

Any person or persons who wish to be relieved of the financial responsibility imposed upon them by signing a minor's application for a driver's license may be relieved by submitting a verified written request to the Board that the said minor's license be cancelled.

AGE LIMITS

A Montana driver's license will not be issued to anyone under the age of 16 years unless they have passed a driver education course approved by the Montana Highway Patrol and Superintendent of Public Instruction and are at least 15 years of age. A chauffeur's license, restricted to hauling goods and property only, may be issued to a person who is at least 18 years old. A person must have passed his 21st birthday before being issued an unrestricted chauffeur's license.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS OR NAME

MONTANA LAW REQUIRES that anyone changing their address and/or name notify the Driver's License Section of the Montana Highway Patrol within ten (10) days. Forms for this purpose can be obtained from County Treasurers or any Driver License Examiner.

LEARNER'S LICENSE

Any applicant for a Montana driver's license who has attained the minimum age may secure a Learner's license by paying the driver's license fee to the County Treasurer, filling in the forms received, and contacting the driver license Examiner. The applicant will be required to successfully complete the Vision, Law, and Road sign tests before receiving the Learner's license. Upon receipt of the Learner's license, the applicant may practice driving for a period of six (6) months from purchase date of receipts. The Learner's license is not valid unless the applicant is accompanied by a licensed operator or chauffeur, in a seat beside the driver, at all times while practicing.

PERSONS DISQUALIFIED

1. Any person whose license or privilege to drive has been suspended, revoked, cancelled or denied.
2. Any person who is an habitual drunkard or who is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.
3. Any person who has previously been adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease and who has not at the time of application been restored to competency by the methods provided by law.

4. ANY PERSON WHO IS REQUIRED BY THIS ACT TO TAKE AN EXAMINATION, UNLESS SUCH PERSON SHALL HAVE SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THE EXAMINATION.

5. Any person who is required to comply with the financial or safety responsibility law of this state and has not done so.

6. Any person afflicted with epileptic type seizures until they have been free from such seizures for two (2) years and recommended by the STATE HEALTH OFFICER.

MANDATORY REVOCATION OF LICENSE

The Montana Highway Patrol Board or Chief upon proper authority shall revoke the license of any operator or chauffeur upon receiving a record of such operator's or chauffeur's conviction on any of the following offenses when such conviction has become final.

1. Manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle.

2. Driving a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or a combination thereof.

3. Any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used.

4. Failure to stop and render aid as required under the laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another.

5. Perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the Board.

6. Conviction, or forfeiture of bail not vacated upon three (3) charges of reckless driving committed within a period of twelve (12) months.

Persons whose license has been revoked and who wish to re-obtain a Montana driver's license must follow the procedures outlined on Page 3 for new applicants and in addition, must supply satisfactory proof of financial responsibility for a period of three (3) years from the date they were eligible to have their license restored. Information can be obtained from any highway patrol officer or your insurance agent as to the method of filing such proof.

SUSPENSION OF LICENSE

The board is hereby authorized to suspend the license of any operator or chauffeur, without preliminary hearing upon a showing by its records or other sufficient evidence that the licensee:

1. Has committed an offense for which mandatory revocation of license is required upon conviction.
2. Has been involved as a driver in any accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another or serious property damage.
3. Has been convicted with such frequency of serious offenses against traffic regulations governing the movement of vehicles as to indicate a disrespect for traffic laws and a disregard for the safety of others on the highway.
4. Is an habitually reckless or negligent driver of a motor vehicle.
5. Is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle.
6. Has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of such license.
7. Has committed an offense in another state which if committed in this state would be ground for suspension or revocation.
8. Has falsified his date of birth on his application for a driver's license, or
9. Has refused to submit to a chemical test as provided for under implied consent legislation.

BOARD MAY REQUIRE RE-EXAMINATION

Whenever the Board has good cause to believe that a licensed operator or chauffeur is incompetent or otherwise not qualified to be licensed the licensee may be required to submit to an examination. Refusal or neglect to submit to the examination is ground for suspension or revocation of the license.

UNLAWFUL USE OF LICENSE

It is a misdemeanor for any person:

1. To display or cause to be displayed or have in his possession any cancelled, revoked, suspended, fictitious or altered operator's or chauffeur's license.

2. To lend his operator's or chauffeur's license to any other person or to knowingly permit the use thereof by another.

3. To display or represent as one's own any operator's or chauffeur's license not issued to him.

4. To fail or refuse to surrender to the Board upon its lawful demand any operator's or chauffeur's license which has been suspended, revoked or cancelled.

5. To use a false or fictitious name in any application for an operator's or chauffeur's license or to knowingly make a false statement or to knowingly conceal a material fact or otherwise commit a fraud in any such application.

6. To permit any unlawful use of an operator's or chauffeur's license issued to him, or;

7. To do any act forbidden or to fail to perform any act required by this act.

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Motor Vehicle Code places responsibility on the Montana Highway Patrol Board for the quality of drivers using the streets and highways. The Board may require a person who applies for a driver's license, or who holds a driver's license, to appear and be examined as to his fitness and ability to drive a motor vehicle. They may cancel or suspend the driver's license upon notice of failure to comply with driving laws as set out in the Motor Vehicle Code of Montana or for other reasonable cause.

This responsibility requires continued action to correct drivers with poor records or remove them from the highways if necessary. It is not a matter of simply following set rules step by step, judgment is needed to carry out the over-all aim of the law which is to make traffic safer for all.

The Driver Improvement Program in Montana is built on a solid base of comprehensive driver license files. These files contain the driving history of every person to whom a Montana driver license has been issued—original and renewal applications, driver examination scores and results of medical and visual examinations when required, all reportable motor vehicle accidents, and reported convictions for driving offenses.

When a conviction report is added to a driver's file, the file is checked to determine if the incident is an isolated one in the driver's history, or if it is the continuation of a trend which indicates corrective action is needed.

The program is designed to deal with the habitual violator. If his record warrants, he may receive attention in one or more of the following ways:

1. He may receive a warning letter to advise him that the Board is concerned about his driving record, and they feel he is capable of driving in a more prudent and law-abiding manner. The letter encourages an improvement in driving habits, and warns that failure to do so could lead to more severe action.

2. He may have to report for an interview to discuss his driving record and habits. Possibly the interview officer may submit the driver to a driver's examination, or the driver may be placed on probation. The attitude and ability of the driver is closely observed. In most instances the frank discussion is fruitful; the driver realizes his problems and his driving record shows marked improvement. Failure to appear for the interview will result in the suspension of the person's driving privilege.

3. Or, his driver's license may be suspended. The length of suspension depends on the severity of the record. The first suspension may be of short duration, but some drivers do not or will not learn, and a continuance of a poor record earns a longer suspension period.

The Driver Improvement Program deals with drivers who fail to realize that a driver's license is a privilege, not a right. The privilege carries very real responsibilities. Some drivers fail in those responsibilities, and need help if they are to improve. Others simply do not respect the rights of others and abuse this privilege making severe action necessary.

DEFINITIONS OF WORDS

Vehicle—Every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public highway, except devices moved by human power, or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

Motor Vehicle—Every vehicle which is self-propelled, and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated on rails.

Farm Tractor—Every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines, and other implements of husbandry.

School Bus—Every motor vehicle owned by a public or governmental agency, and operated for the transportation of children to or from school, or privately owned and operated for compensation, for the transportation of children to or from school.

Person—Every natural person, firm, co-partnership, association, or corporation.

Operator—Every person, other than a chauffeur, who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway, or who is exercising control over or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle.

Chauffeur—Every person who is employed by another for the principal purpose of driving a motor vehicle, and every person who drives a school bus transporting children, or any motor vehicle when in use for the transportation of persons or property for compensation, but shall not include persons driving farm trucks for producers of farm products. No person shall drive a motor vehicle as a chauffeur unless he holds a valid chauffeur's license.

Owner—A person who holds the legal title of a vehicle, or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement, and with the immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of the act.

Non-Resident—Any person who has not resided in this state the previous 90 days.

Street or Highway—The entire width between the boundary lines of every way publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for the purpose of vehicular travel.

Chief—The Chief of the Montana Highway Patrol.

Board—The Montana Highway Patrol Board, acting directly or through its duly authorized agents or officers.

Suspension—Suspension means that the driver's license and privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways are temporarily withdrawn, but only during the period of such suspension.

Revocation—Revocation means that the driver's license and privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways are terminated and shall not be renewed or restored, except that an application

for a new license may be presented and acted upon by the Board after the expiration of the period of revocation.

Cancellation—Cancellation means that a driver's license is annulled and terminated because of some error or defect, or because the licensee is no longer entitled to such license.

Provisional License—Whenever the Board issues an original license to a person under the age of 21 years, such license shall be designated and marked as a "PROVISIONAL LICENSE." Any license so designated and marked may be suspended by the Board for not more than 12 months when its records disclose that the licensee subsequent to the issuance of such license has been guilty of careless or negligent driving.

DRIVING LAWS

Following is a partial list of acts or driving practices which are either required by law or prohibited. In the interest of brevity, the exact wording of the law has been changed to explain the principles in as few words as possible. The complete law can be found in Titles 31 and 32, R.C.M. 1947.

1. No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any order or direction of any police officer or highway patrolman pertaining to the use of the highway.

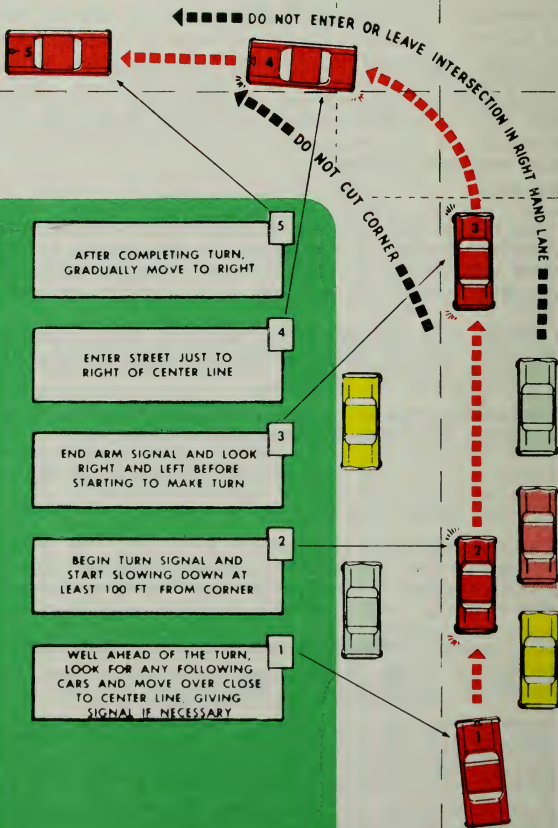
2. No person shall move a vehicle unless such movement can be made in safety, and without interfering with traffic.

3. The approach for and execution of a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway. See diagram on Page 12.

4. On two-way roadways an approach for a left turn shall be made in the right half of the roadway nearest the center line and by passing to the right of the center line where it enters the intersection. After entering the intersection, the turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered. When practicable the left turn shall be made in the portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection. See diagram on Page 12.

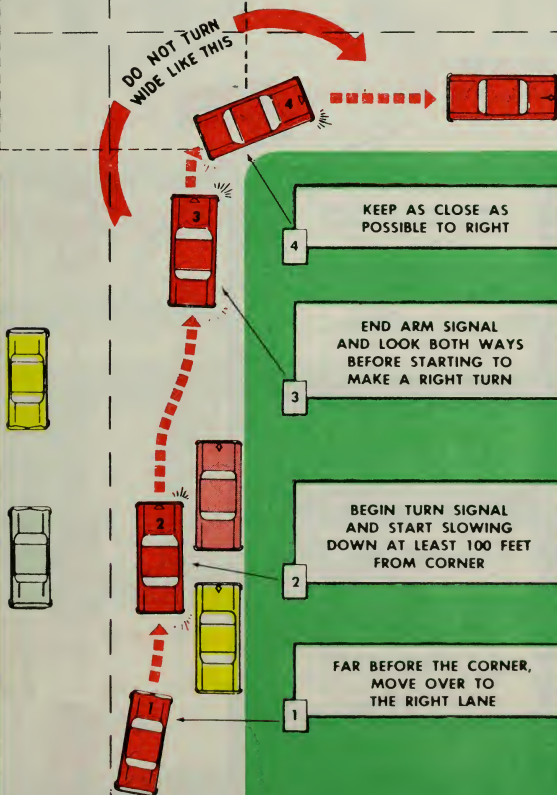
5. At intersections where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways the driver intending to turn left shall approach the intersection in the extreme left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection in the left hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered. See diagram on Page 12.

LEFT TURN



RIGHT TURN

DO NOT TURN
WIDE LIKE THIS



LEFT TURN TWO-WAY ONTO ONE-WAY

◀◀◀ DO NOT SWING WIDE TO CROSS TRAFFIC LANE

← ONE-WAY



5
SIGNAL AND LOOK OVER
RIGHT SHOULDER BEFORE
CHANGING LANES

4
ENTER LANE NEAREST
THE LEFT CURB

3
END ARM SIGNAL AND LOOK
RIGHT AND LEFT BEFORE
STARTING TO MAKE TURN

2
BEGIN TURN SIGNAL AND
START SLOWING DOWN AT
LEAST 100 FT FROM CORNER

1
WELL AHEAD OF THE TURN,
LOOK FOR ANY FOLLOWING
CARS AND MOVE OVER CLOSE
TO CENTER LINE, GIVING
SIGNAL IF NECESSARY

DO NOT CUT CORNER

LEFT TURN

LEAVE INTERSECTION VIA THE LEFT LANE OF ONE WAY ROADWAY



FOLLOW NATURAL PATH FROM A TO B

ENTER INTERSECTION FROM LEFT LANE OR ONE WAY ROADWAY

END ARM SIGNAL LOOK RIGHT AND LEFT BEFORE STARTING TO MAKE A LEFT TURN

BEGIN TURN SIGNAL AND START SLOWING DOWN AT LEAST 100 FEET FROM CORNER

FAR BEFORE THE CORNER MOVE OVER TO THE LEFT LANE



LEFT TURN

ONE WAY STREET



KEEP AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO LEFT

END ARM SIGNAL AND LOOK TO RIGHT BEFORE STARTING TO MAKE A LEFT TURN

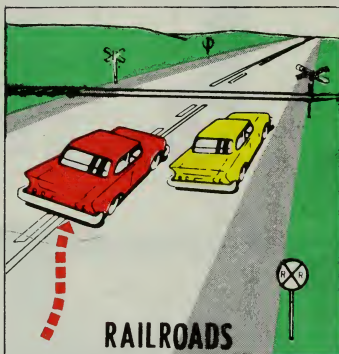
BEGIN TURN SIGNAL AND START SLOWING DOWN AT LEAST 100 FEET FROM CORNER

FAR BEFORE THE CORNER MOVE OVER TO THE LEFT SIDE



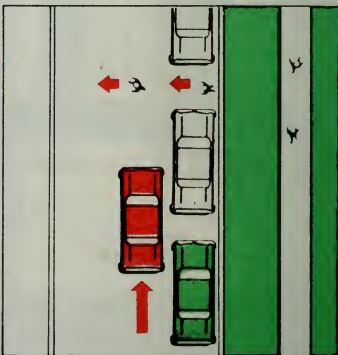
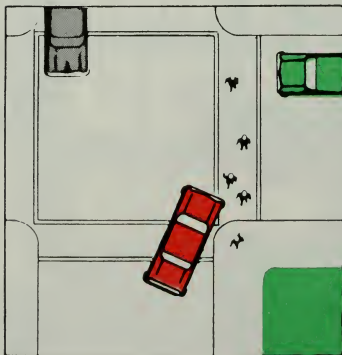
DO NOT TURN WIDE LIKE THIS

DO NOT PASS IN THESE SITUATIONS

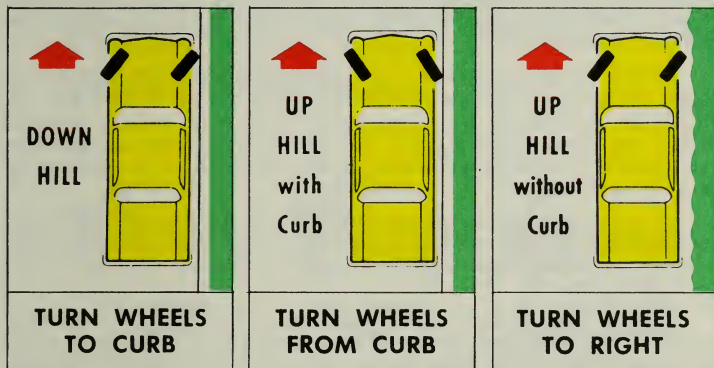


**YIELD RIGHT OF WAY
TO PEDESTRIANS**

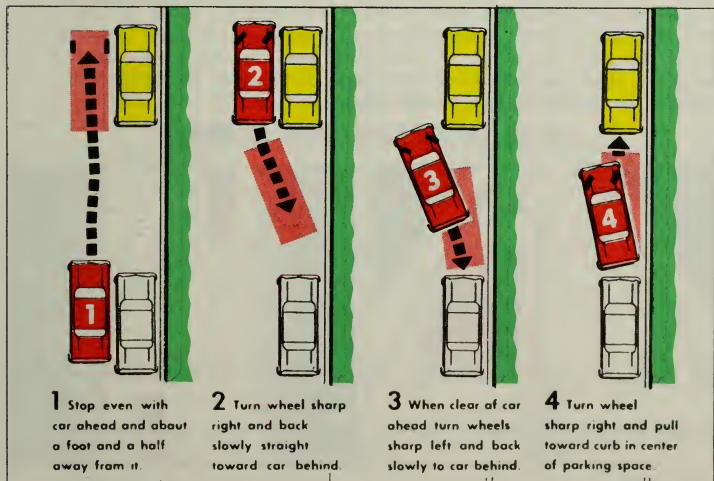
**WATCH FOR PEDESTRIANS
BETWEEN INTERSECTIONS**



PARKING ON A HILL



STEPS IN PARALLEL PARKING



6. Vehicles shall not be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to, or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within five hundred (500) feet.

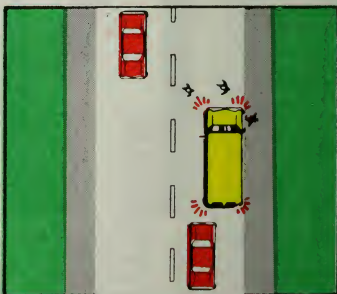
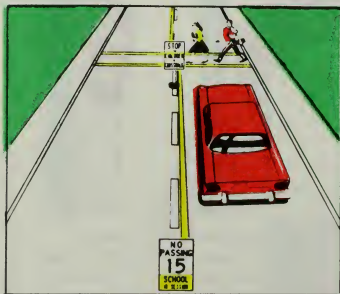
7. NO VEHICLE SHALL BE TURNED AT ANY TIME UNLESS IT IS IN PROPER POSITION AND UNLESS IT CAN BE TURNED SAFELY. No person shall turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal. No person shall stop or decrease the speed of a vehicle without signaling when there is opportunity to give such signal.

8. A signal to turn right or left or to slow down must be given continuously for at least one hundred (100) feet before turning or slowing down. Signals MAY be given for more than one hundred (100) feet.

9. Any stop or turn signal shall be given by hand and arm, or by electrical signal lamps. Signal lamps shall display a white or amber light to the front and a red or amber light to the rear. Such lights shall be visible for one hundred (100) feet at all times.

10. Vehicles shall be equipped with signal lamps and signals shall be given by such devices, when the distance from the top center of the steering post to the left outside limit of the body, cab or load exceeds twenty-four (24) inches or when the distance from the top center of the steering post to the rear limit of the body or load exceeds fourteen (14) feet. This shall apply to any vehicle or combination of vehicles.

GIVE LITTLE CHILDREN A BRAKE



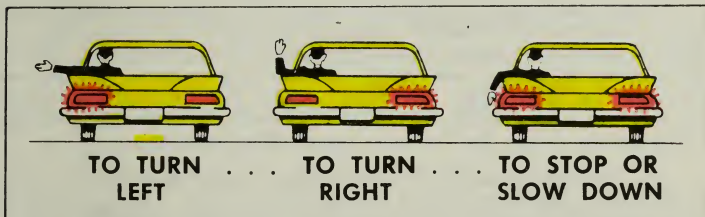
Watch For School Crossing

Stop For School Bus

11. CORRECT USAGE OF HAND AND ARM SIGNALS

Hand and arm signals may be used in addition to approved electrical devices. Reflection of bright sunlight makes it difficult for other motorists to see your flashing signal light. **BE SURE YOUR INTENTIONS ARE KNOWN.**

Signals, and when required, are:



STOP, OR DECREASE SPEED . . . hand and arm extended downward.

LEFT TURN . . . hand and arm extended straight out.

RIGHT TURN . . . hand and arm extended upward.

12. With few exceptions, vehicles are to be driven at all times on the right side of the roadway. The exceptions are (1) when overtaking and passing; (2) when the right half of the roadway is closed for construction; (3) when the roadway is designated and posted as being a one way road; and (4) when the roadway is divided into designated lanes for traffic entering or leaving controlled access highways.

13. Vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and upon roadways having width for not more than one lane of traffic in each direction, each driver shall give at least one-half of the traveled portion of the highway to opposing traffic.

14. Vehicles overtaking others shall pass to the left at a safe distance and shall not return to the right until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.

15. Vehicles being passed on the left shall drive at a steady speed on the right side of the road.

16. Vehicles may overtake and pass upon the right only under the following conditions: (1) when the vehicle overtaken is making or is about to make a left turn; (2) upon a highway of sufficient width for at least two lanes of traffic moving in each direction; (3) upon a one-way roadway when the roadway is of sufficient width for two or more lanes of traffic. Vehicles may overtake and pass upon the right only when such movement can be made in safety and on the pavement.

17. When passing vehicles, proceeding in the same direction, no vehicle shall pass to the left unless the roadway is clear ahead and behind for a sufficient distance to permit the overtaking vehicle to pass and return to the right side of the roadway without interfering with any oncoming or following vehicles or any vehicles being overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right side of the roadway before coming within one hundred (100) feet of any approaching vehicle.

18. Except on one-way roadways no vehicle shall, at any time, be driven to the left side of the roadway when: (1) approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve when the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event of approaching vehicles; (2) approaching within one hundred (100) feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad crossing; (3) upon approaching within one hundred (100) feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel.

19. No passing zone: do not overtake and pass another vehicle when there is a solid line in your lane.

20. When any roadway is divided into two or more marked lanes, vehicles shall be driven within a single lane and shall not be moved from lane to lane unless such movement can be made with safety after signaling.

21. On two-way streets of three lanes, vehicles shall not be driven in the center lane except when passing or when preparing for a left turn.

22. Motor vehicles must be driven in a careful and prudent manner and at a rate of speed no greater than is reasonable and proper under the conditions existing at the point of operation, considering traffic, condition of the road, the vehicle, and freedom of obstruction to view ahead, and so as not to unduly or unreasonably endanger the life, limb, or property or other rights of any person entitled to the use of the street or highway. In addition, certain areas are zoned for maximum speed under ideal driving conditions.

- a. Twenty-five miles per hour in any urban district.
- b. Thirty-five miles per hour on any highway under construction or repair.
- c. Appropriate marked speed limits on certain sections of heavily traveled highways during daylight hours.
- d. Unless otherwise limited, during the hours of darkness the maximum speed is 55 miles per hour except on completed interstate where the maximum is 65 miles per hour.

23. Vehicles shall be driven at a reduced speed when:

- a. Approaching and crossing an intersection or railroad crossing.
- b. Approaching and going around a curve.
- c. Approaching a hill crest.
- d. Traveling upon any narrow or winding road.
- e. Special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians, other traffic, or because of highway or weather conditions.

24. Vehicles shall not be driven at unreasonably slow rates of speed so that they obstruct the smooth flow of traffic.

25. Vehicles moving more slowly than the normal flow of traffic are to be driven in the right-hand lane except when overtaking and passing or preparing to make a left turn.

26. No driver shall follow another more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for traffic, weather and road conditions. The vehicle's speed would be the greatest factor in governing the proper interval.

27. Vehicles being driven outside of a business or residential district when following other vehicles shall allow sufficient space between each vehicle to enable any other vehicle to enter such space. This shall not apply to funeral processions.

28. It is unlawful to pass a school safety patrol member while he is holding his official signal in the stop position.

29. When two vehicles enter an intersection at approximately the same time the driver on the left shall yield the right of way to the driver on the right.

30. Drivers intending to turn left shall signal and yield right of way to any vehicle within the intersection or which is so close as to constitute a hazard.

31. Vehicles entering a highway from a private road, public approach ramp or driveway must yield right of way to all vehicles.

32. When entering highways or intersections controlled by stop signals, drivers must stop and yield right of way to vehicles which are so close as to constitute a hazard.

33. Drivers emerging from an alley, driveway, or building must stop and yield right of way to all pedestrians and vehicles.

34. Drivers approaching a Yield Sign must slow to fifteen (15) miles per hour and yield the right of way to ALL VEHICLES.

35. Vehicles are required to stop at railroad crossings, not more than fifty (50) feet, nor less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail when warning signals, crossing gate, stop signs or human watchmen indicate the approach of a train, or when the train is within 1500 feet of the crossing or is clearly visible and is an obvious hazard.

36. Vehicles being driven through canyons or on mountain highways shall be held under control and as near the right-hand side of the highway as possible.

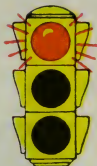
37. No driver when traveling down grade shall coast his vehicle with the gears or selector in neutral or with the clutch disengaged.

38. No person shall ride in the front seat of a car in such a position that either the driver's view or his ability to operate the car is obstructed. No person shall drive a vehicle with so many persons in the front seat that his vision is obstructed or his ability to operate the car is hindered.

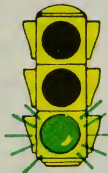
39. Driving a motor vehicle in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is "RECKLESS DRIVING."

40. The driver of a vehicle upon a highway outside an incorporated town or city upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the highway to receive or discharge school children shall stop before reaching the school bus and shall not proceed until the bus resumes motion. In the event a driver is approaching a school bus from either direction which is slowing in preparation to stop to load passengers, and is exhibiting a yellow flashing light, the driver must slow down and proceed cautiously, realizing the bus is about to stop and that CHILDREN MAY BE ON THE ROADWAY.

OBEDY TRAFFIC SIGNALS



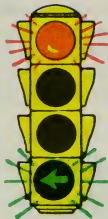
STOP... When light is red. Remain stopped until light turns to green.



Go... When light is green "IF" you are certain the way is clear.



YELLOW... is to clear the intersection. It may precede GREEN or RED and you must not enter or be in the intersection when red light flashes on.



TURN... Only when the Green Arrow is on, and in the direction indicated. Use caution.



Pedestrians may start to cross street when the green "Walk" is on. Wait for the green, and "Walk" sign before starting to cross. The "Wait" or "Don't Walk" sign is a STOP sign for the pedestrian.

ROAD MARKINGS... the broken yellow line is the center line. Don't cross the center line unless overtaking and passing.

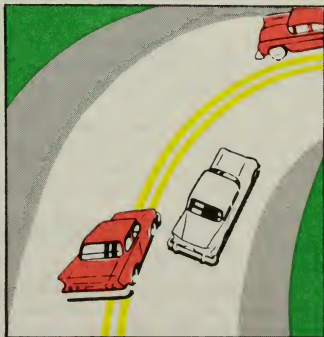
A solid yellow line on your side of the center line means that you cannot cross the center line at any time. A double yellow line may not be crossed. Heed other pavement markings such as pedestrian crosswalk stripes, warning signs, etc.



The RED flasher means the same as a STOP sign.



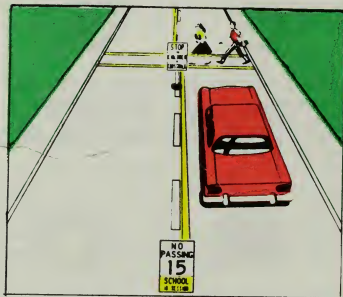
The YELLOW FLASHER means slow down and use caution.



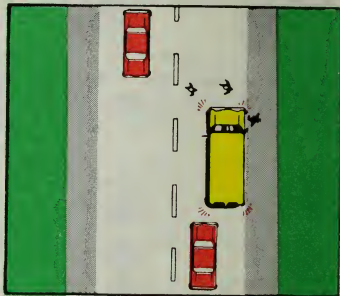
NO PASSING WITHIN DOUBLE CENTER LINES

41. Vehicles shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to an alarm closer than 500 feet or drive into or park within the block where the fire equipment has stopped. It is unlawful to drive over an unprotected fire hose at a fire without consent of the fire department official in command.

42. Drivers of emergency vehicles, when responding to a call



Watch For School Crossing



Stop For School Bus

EVERY CHILD IS A HUMAN CAUTION SIGN

or when in pursuit of a violator or when responding to but not returning from an alarm, may proceed past a stop signal or exceed the speed limit, but only with regard for the safety of others.

43. Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, using audible or visual signals, vehicles shall drive to the right-hand side of the roadway and stop and shall remain stopped until the emergency vehicle has passed.

44. No driver shall permit, nor shall any person ride on the outside of any vehicle.

45. Pedestrians walking upon a highway shall walk upon the left-hand side of the roadway facing traffic. It is advisable while walking on the roadway at night to wear light colored clothing or carry a light.

46. No person shall walk along a highway while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

47. Drivers shall yield the right of way to pedestrians crossing on a cross walk, but no pedestrian shall leave a curb and walk into the path of a vehicle. Drivers shall exercise care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian. Where sidewalks are provided it shall be unlawful for pedestrians to walk on the roadway.

48. Except in cases of justifiable emergency no person shall stop, turn or park any vehicle upon a highway unless it can be seen by the driver of another vehicle approaching from either direction, within 500 feet, and unless drivers approaching from opposite directions are visible to each other when both are at least 500 feet from the vehicle to be stopped, turned or parked. No person shall stop, park or leave a vehicle on the highway, when it is practical to leave such vehicle off the highway.

49. Vehicles parked on a roadway or shoulder of a roadway during the hours of darkness, shall have lights front and rear visible for 500 feet. Such lights shall be dimmed.

50. No person shall permit a vehicle to stand without stopping the engine and setting the brake. Vehicles parked parallel shall have the wheels within 18 inches of the curb. When facing downgrade the front wheels shall be turned toward the curb. When facing upgrade the front wheels shall be turned away from the curb. In the event that there is no curb when parking upgrade, the front wheels shall be turned to the right.

51. No person shall stop or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with traffic or in compliance with the law in any place where parking is prohibited.

52. Vehicles at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise, or at any time when due to insufficient light, persons and vehicles are not visible at a distance of 500 feet, shall display lighted lamps and reflectors as required. Headlights when on the upper beam (bright) shall reveal persons or vehicles at a distance of 350 feet. When on dim they shall reveal persons or vehicles at a distance of 100 feet.

53. Every vehicle shall be equipped with a tail light, emitting a red light, visible from a distance of 500 feet. Every vehicle, other than a truck tractor, registered in Montana and manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1956, shall be equipped with two tail lights.

54. A white light shall illuminate the rear license plate, rendering the license visible from a distance of fifty (50) feet.

55. When required, a stop light shall display a red or amber light visible for 100 feet at all times.

56. Head light beams must be lowered (dimmed) when approaching a car from either the front or the rear. This must be done within 1000 feet when meeting and within 300 feet when following.

57. Every spotlight shall be turned off when approaching another vehicle from either direction.

58. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a horn capable of emitting sound audible for 200 feet.

59. All vehicles at all times shall be equipped with a muffler in good working order to prevent excessive noise and annoying smoke, and no person shall use a cut-out, bypass or similar device.

60. No vehicle shall be operated without a windshield wiper. Every vehicle which is so constructed or loaded so as to obstruct the driver's view to the rear shall be equipped with a rear view mirror enabling the driver to see to the rear for 200 feet.

61. No vehicle shall have any sign, poster or non-transparent material upon the windshield or windows which obstructs the driver's view of any highway.

62. No person shall drive, or permit to be driven any vehicle which is in unsafe mechanical condition or which does not contain those parts and equipment, in good condition, as required or which is equipped in any manner in violation of this act.

63. Any person designated by the Chief of the Highway Patrol may at any time with cause to believe that a vehicle is unsafe or not properly equipped require the driver to stop and submit the vehicle to an inspection. No person shall refuse to submit such vehicles for inspection.

64. No motor vehicle shall be driven without all necessary licenses or permits. License plates must be on the vehicle by February 15 of each year.

RULES FOR TRUCKS

1. All trucks and buses must have on the rear two reflectors and a stop light.

2. Trucks and buses with an over-all width of 80 inches must have amber clearance lights on the front and on the sides near the front and they must have red clearance lights on the rear and on the sides near the rear. In addition they must have on each side, two reflectors, one at the front and one at the rear.

3. Every truck tractor must have two clearance lamps on the front, one at each side, and one stop light at the rear.

4. Every trailer or semi-trailer, having a gross weight in excess of 3,000 pounds, must have on the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side; on each side, two marker lamps, one at the front and one at the rear; on each side, two reflectors, one at the front and one at the rear; on the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side; also two reflectors, one at each side and one stop light.

5. Every pole trailer in excess of 3,000 pounds gross weight must have on each side one side marker lamp and one clearance lamp which may be in combination to show to the front, side, and rear. On the rear of the trailer or load there must be two reflectors, one at each side.

6. Every trailer, semi-trailer, or pole trailer weighing 3000 pounds gross or less must have on the rear, two reflectors. If the vehicle is so loaded or constructed as to obscure the stop light on the towing vehicle, then it shall have a stop light.

7. Clearance lamps, marker lamps and reflectors on or near the front of a vehicle shall display an amber color. Clearance lamps, marker lamps and reflectors mounted on or near the rear of a vehicle shall display a red color.

8. All lights and reflectors on the rear of a vehicle shall display a red color except the stop light or signal device, which may be red, amber or yellow and the light illuminating the license plate shall be white. The back-up lamp may be white, amber or red.

9. Front and rear clearance lamps and side marker lamps shall be capable of being distinguished at a distance of 500 feet.

10. School buses shall be equipped with signal lamps, displaying to the front two (2) alternately flashing red lights and two (2) alternately flashing amber lights, and to the rear two (2) alternately flashing red lights and two (2) alternately flashing amber lights. These lights shall, at all times, be visible for 500 feet. Every bus used for transportation of school children shall bear, upon the front and rear, signs containing the words SCHOOL BUS in letters not less than eight (8) inches high.

11. Trucks, buses and truck tractors shall carry three flares, red electric lanterns or red emergency reflectors, capable of being seen at a distance of 600 feet during the night, and two (2) red cloth flags twelve (12) inches square. When oil burning flares are carried there shall be carried in addition three (3) red burning fuses. Standards shall also be carried to support the red flags.

12. Vehicles used for the transportation of explosives, inflammables or compressed gases shall carry three (3) red electric lanterns or red emergency reflectors and there shall not be carried any signal produced by flame.

13. Whenever any truck, bus or trailer is disabled during the night time there shall be immediately displayed, at the traffic side of the vehicle, a lighted fusee, red electric lantern or red reflector. As soon as possible, and within the burning period of the fusee (15 minutes), the driver shall place three (3) flares, red lanterns or red reflectors on the traveled portion of the highway in the following order: (1) one (1) at or near the vehicle; (2) one (1) 100 feet to the front; (3) one (1) 100 feet to the rear. In the event the vehicles are disabled within 500 feet of a curve, hillcrest or other obstruction the warning signal shall be placed to afford ample warning but in no case less than 500 feet from the vehicle.

14. Whenever any truck, bus or trailer is disabled during the day time there shall be displayed, in the lane of traffic occupied by the vehicle, two (2) red flags, one (1) 100 feet to the rear and one (1) 100 feet to the front.

15. Drivers of disabled vehicles used to transport explosives, flammables or gases shall place red electric lanterns or red reflectors at required distances during the night time and no flame producing flare shall be used.

16. All vehicles carrying explosives or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo, and all vehicles carrying passengers for hire or school buses carrying school children must come to a complete stop not less than fifteen (15) feet or more than fifty (50) feet from the nearest rail of any railroad crossing. After stopping as required the driver of any said vehicle shall cross only in such gear that there will be no necessity for changing gears while traversing such crossings and the driver shall not shift gears while crossing the tracks. This shall not apply at street rail crossings in a business or residential district.

17. Vehicles transporting explosives shall be marked on each side and the rear with the word EXPLOSIVES in letters eight (8) inches high or there shall be on the rear a red flag twenty-four (24) inches square with the word DANGER in white letters six (6) inches high. These vehicles shall also carry not less than two (2) fire extinguishers.

18. Every motor vehicle, except motor driven cycles, shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control, hold and stop the vehicle. There shall be two (2) separate means of applying the brakes, each of which shall be effective to apply the brakes to at least two (2) wheels. Every motor driven cycle shall be equipped with one (1) brake which may be operated by hand or foot.

19. Every trailer or semi-trailer, of a gross weight of 3000 pounds or more, shall be equipped with breakaway brakes adequate to control and hold the vehicle.

20. Every new motor vehicle or trailer or semi-trailer hereafter sold in this state shall be equipped with brakes upon all wheels, except any motor driven cycle, and except any semi-trailer of less than 1,500 pounds gross weight need not be equipped with brakes.

21. No person shall operate any truck or truck tractor, the gross weight of which shall exceed eight thousand (8,000) pounds at a speed greater than sixty-five (65) miles per hour on those completed sections of interstate and four (4) lane divided highways, and sixty (60) miles per hour on those completed sections of primary and secondary highways; provided, however, that truck night time speed limits shall not exceed that of automobiles.

22. When the load upon any vehicle extends to the rear four (4) feet or more beyond the body of the vehicle there shall be displayed, during the night time, a red light visible for 500 feet. During the day time there shall be displayed a red flag twelve (12) inches square and so hung that the entire area is visible.

23. Montana Railroad Commission regulations prohibit a commercial operator from driving more than eight (8) out of twenty-four (24) hours, except in case of emergency where hazard to passengers would be increased.

24. No vehicle, excepting buses, unladen or with load, shall have a total outside width in excess of 96 inches. No bus shall have a total outside width in excess of 102 inches.

25. No vehicle, unladen or with load, shall exceed a height of 13 feet 6 inches.

26. No single truck, unladen or with load, shall have an overall length inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of thirty-five (35) feet.

27. No single bus, unladen or with load, shall have an overall length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of forty (40) feet.

28. No combination of vehicles shall consist of more than two (2) units except that at the discretion of the State Highway Commission they may permit combinations of not more than three (3) units consisting of tractor-semitrailer-semitrailer or tractor-semitrailer-full trailer and no such combination of vehicles, unladen or with loads shall have an over-all length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of sixty (60) feet.

29. No vehicle shall carry more than 18,000 pounds on any one axle, except that at the discretion of the State Highway Commission a restricted route permit may be obtained for use on the primary road system.

30. Vehicles of the fire and police departments, sheriff's offices, Highway Patrol, ambulances and emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations are designated as emergency vehicles.

31. Authorized emergency vehicles may be equipped with a siren, whistle or bell, audible from a distance of not less than 500 feet.

32. No person shall drive any vehicle unless the equipment is in good working order and in safe mechanical condition.

33. The Montana Highway Patrol Board is empowered to make additional rules and regulations governing the use of safety equipment on motor vehicles or combinations thereof, trailer hitches, safety chains, mounts, tow bars and other equipment it shall deem necessary for the protection of the public.

34. It shall be unlawful, after January 1, 1970, for any person to operate on the roadway of any state highway, farm, rural or county roads and city streets of this state any slow-moving vehicle or equipment, any animal-drawn vehicle, or any other machinery designed for use at speeds of less than twenty-five (25) miles per hour, unless there is displayed on the rear thereof an emblem which shall be a based-down equilateral triangle, fluorescent orange. Such triangle shall be bordered with reflective red strips. Such emblem shall be mounted on the rear of such vehicle near the center, and at a height of three (3) to five (5) feet above the roadway.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

It is a misdemeanor for any person to violate any of the provisions of this Act unless such violation is declared to be felony.

Every person convicted of a misdemeanor for a violation of this Act, for which another penalty is not provided, shall for a first conviction be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or by imprisonment for not more than ten (10) days; for a second conviction within one (1) year the fine shall be not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) or by imprisonment for not more than twenty (20) days or by both

such fine and imprisonment; upon a third conviction within one (1) year the fine shall be not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

Every person who is convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the county or city jail for not more than six (6) months or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by both such fine and imprisonment. On a second conviction he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county or city jail for not less than ten (10) days nor more than six months, to which may be added, at the discretion of the Court, a fine of not less than three hundred dollars (\$300) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500). On the third or subsequent conviction he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, to which may be added at the discretion of the Court a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

The Board shall revoke the Driver License of any person convicted of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, narcotic drug or drugs.

On failure of payment of fines, the offender, in cases of misdemeanor, shall be imprisoned in the county jail and said imprisonment shall be computed upon the basis of ten dollars (\$10.00) for each day's incarceration.

Upon conviction the court costs may also be assessed against the defendant.

The Legislature of the State of Montana has recently passed legislation which provides that anyone using the highways of the State of Montana will be deemed to have given consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining the alcohol content of his blood if arrested by a peace officer for driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. In the event a person refuses such a test, the Montana Highway Patrol Board is required to suspend the license or driving privilege of such person for a period of sixty (60) days upon first offense, and for the second such violation within five (5) years for a period of one (1) year.

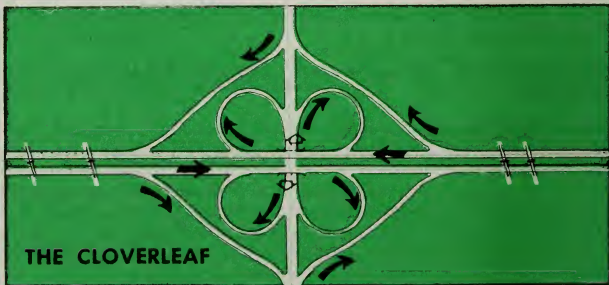
RECKLESS DRIVING

Every person convicted of reckless driving shall be punished upon a first conviction by imprisonment for not more than ninety (90) days, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment; upon a second conviction the fine shall not be less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment for not less than ten (10) days nor more than six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

DRIVING THE FREEWAYS

Freeways, divided highways, have largely removed the chance of head-on collisions, and interchanges have removed many points of conflict at intersections but driving on our freeways is very different.

Safe use of the new freeways demands knowledge of special types of hazards and also demands some special preparations. The higher speeds of travel call for the driver always to be alert and an adjustment of following distances is necessary to avoid rear-end collisions. It's also very important to know how to maneuver on the new type of intersections. When preparing for a trip which will take you over a freeway route, check your car carefully, make sure that you have sufficient fuel, etc., and **KNOW YOUR DESTINATION**. Freeway exits can at times be confusing, and at high speed a moment's hesitation may carry you beyond your exit. Should this occur, proceed to the next exit. **NEVER ATTEMPT TO BACK UP ON A FREEWAY!!**



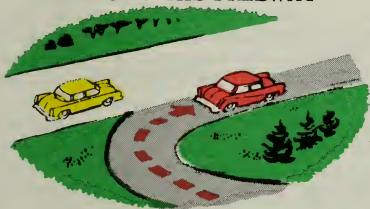
The most common type of modern interchange (intersection) is the cloverleaf. **AT A CLOVERLEAF, ALL TURNS ARE RIGHT TURNS.**

TO TURN RIGHT . . . you take the **right turn** before you get to the overpass.

TO TURN LEFT . . . you take the **right turn** just **after** the overpass. The road will carry you around to join the crossroad and you will be going in the same direction as if you had turned left at an ordinary intersection. The advantage of such an interchange is that you do not have to cross the path of traffic to make a turn.

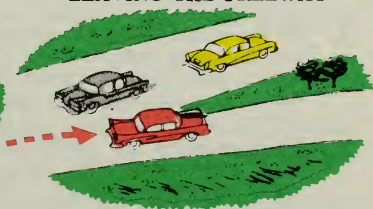
Other types of interchanges are coming into use and methods of turning may vary from one to the other. Whenever you come to such an intersection, slow down and heed signs that will tell you how to make the turn you want to make.

ENTERING THE FREEWAY



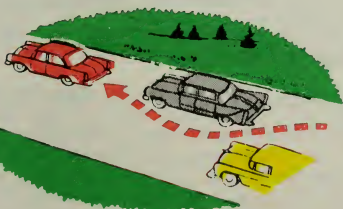
Good judgment and good timing are necessary to merge smoothly with the fast moving traffic. Stay to the right and increase speed in the speed-change lane to allow your car to merge with the flowing traffic when the way is clear. Drivers already on the freeway should make allowance for those entering.

LEAVING THE FREEWAY



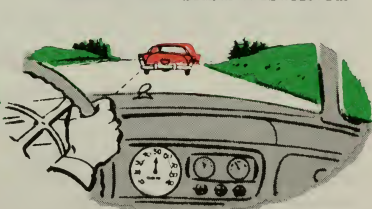
Interchanges may be different and it is important to watch for advance directional signs. Choose the right exit, and be sure you are in the right lane well before you turn off the freeway. Signal your intention and reduce speed as you prepare to leave. Speed should be reduced further on the exit ramp.

LANE WANDERING



Weaving and wandering are dangerous. Keep to the right unless overtaking or passing. Watch mirrors, and signal before changing lanes. Don't cut back until it's safe. Stay aware of all traffic.

MAINTAIN SAFE DISTANCE



Following too closely is the cause of many multiple-car collisions. Higher freeway speeds increase dangers, and the faster you go, the harder you hit. Keep your distance.

REPORT ACCIDENTS

If You Have An Accident. It is our sincere hope that you will not be involved in any accident. If, however, you are, there are certain legal requirements which must be fulfilled.

1. Notify the Highway Patrol or city police immediately. This is for your protection, because they will:
 - a. Render any necessary first aid.
 - b. Investigate the accident and determine the causes.
 - c. Protect your property against theft, or further damage by another accident.
2. In the event the total property damage amounts to more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) or someone is injured or killed, each operator must submit a written report (on a form which may be had from any police, sheriff, or patrol officer) within ten (10) days, to the Chief of the Highway Patrol. These reports are confidential and may not be used in any legal proceeding. The reason for these reports is to provide statistical data for the planning of programs of education, engineering and enforcement. Garages, likewise, are required to submit a report on every vehicle which shows evidence of having been involved in an accident or which has a bullet hole in it. The accident report form has adequate instructions to enable any person to fill in the necessary information.

Montana law requires that, in the event you strike an unattended vehicle, you must leave a message conspicuously attached to the struck vehicle, telling your true name and address, and describe the circumstances surrounding the collision.

SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

In addition to other accident reports required by the motor vehicle laws, the Safety Responsibility Law states that within ten (10) days after a motor vehicle accident resulting in injuries or death to any person or damage to any person's property in excess of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00), the operator of every motor vehicle involved must file a written report with the Chief of the Montana Highway Patrol. Official forms for this purpose may be obtained from any Highway Patrolman, Police Department, Sheriff's Office.

Remember these requirements: You must report the accident regardless of who is to blame. If the operator of a car involved is physically incapable of reporting, then any person may do so on his behalf. Failure to report an accident as previously outlined, is punishable by a fine not in excess of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), and in the event of injury or damage to the person or property of another in the accident, the license shall also be suspended.

Yes—both your driving and registration licenses can be suspended under this law. Within 60 days after receiving a report of an accident which has resulted in injury or death, or damage to the property of any one person exceeding \$250.00, the Chief of the Montana Highway Patrol must enforce suspension unless he has received satisfactory evidence that you have:

1. Been released from liability; or
2. Been finally adjudicated not to be liable; or
3. Executed a duly acknowledged written agreement providing for the payment of all claims, not exceeding \$25,000, resulting from the accident; or
4. Deposited with the State Treasurer security in an amount sufficient to pay such claims, as determined by the Chief, up to \$25,000.

Remember these points: Suspension is automatic. It remains in force until one of the above requirements has been met or one year has elapsed without court action for damages being filed. Suspension of registration applies to all cars owned by you. Under certain circumstances you can be required to maintain proof of financial responsibility for the future. The security provisions of the law do not apply if your car was properly parked at the time of the accident, or was being operated without your permission.

How Can You Protect Yourself?

The law provides several ways. Under this law, you must, regardless of any insurance you carry, report an accident in which a person is killed or injured or property damage exceeds \$250.00. Thereafter, however, this law does not apply to an operator or owner of a motor vehicle under any of the following conditions:

1. To the operator or owner if such owner had in effect at the time of the accident an automobile liability policy with respect to the car involved.

2. To the operator, if not the owner of such motor vehicle, if there was in effect at the time of the accident an automobile liability policy or bond with respect to his operation of motor vehicles not owned by him.
3. To the operator or owner if the liability of such operator or owner for damages resulting from the accident is, in the judgment of the Chief of the Montana Highway Patrol covered by any other form of liability insurance policy or bond.

Insurance for resident owners or operators must be written by an insurance company licensed to do business in Montana and provide the following minimum coverage:

\$5,000 for property damage.

\$10,000 for injuries or death sustained by one person.

\$20,000 for all personal injuries or death resulting from one accident.

The law also provides that owners of more than twenty-five (25) motor vehicles registered in the State of Montana may qualify as self-insurers. In the case of non-resident owners or operators who are involved in an accident in Montana, adequate insurance written by a company licensed to do business in this state will be accepted. Non-residents owning or operating motor vehicles in Montana are subject to all of the provisions and penalties of the Safety Responsibility Law—and, if they do not comply, their driving privileges in the State of Montana will be withdrawn. A certified copy of the record will be sent to a non-resident's home state if it has a law authorizing the authorities to act on it.

REMEMBER: In case of an accident, in order to avoid the security penalties of the law, you must file with the Chief of the Montana Highway Patrol satisfactory proof that you carried adequate insurance at the time of the accident. Provision for furnishing such information is included in your accident report. Other methods of complying with Montana's Safety Responsibility Laws are possible. Information can be obtained from any Highway Patrolman or Driver Examiner.

YOUR CAR AND SURVIVAL

Your car may be the tool that will save the lives of you and your family if this country is ever subjected to a nuclear attack by a foreign nation.

Montana is subject to an enemy attack, not only because of the important military installations within its borders, but heavy industries, electronic and otherwise, make it very important to the progress and survival of the nation, and therefore, important to the enemy. Your car would be the tool to move you from the target areas or population centers into the vast land and shelter areas.

We have areas of concentrated population and lots of land area where this population can be moved to, away from possible target areas. The only way to move this population if the need arises is in private automobiles, your automobile.

Now you say—"What Shelter areas?" Surveys have been made and existing shelter has been found to take care of a goodly percentage of the State's population. At this very moment shelter supplies are funneling into these shelter areas and the marking of these shelters will soon be accomplished. Public signs will be posted. Some of our mines throughout the State will provide excellent shelter for large groups.

We are a nation of people that are continually on the move, so the use of an automobile in an emergency should present no problem to the average citizen. You have been requested for years to keep your car in good repair for the safety of your family and the safety of the people you encounter on the highways. Here we wish to add one other safety rule—keep your gas tank at least half full when you are using your car for routine activities.

Common sense and pre-planning will save the citizens of this State—not panic and confusion. Have you ever sat down and discussed with your family just what action you would take if we were to have an attack on this nation with or without warning? We send our children to school to educate them in effective ways of living but have you discussed a family survival plan with them and helped them to develop understanding and an outlook which will enable them to meet this world situation in which they are growing up?

Are you familiar with your local emergency survival plans; your local warning system? Do you have a car radio or portable battery radio to keep in touch and receive advice? Do you have extra food supplies on your shelves that could be easily put in your car? Do you have emergency first aid supplies to care for your family? Do you have water containers that could be filled to take with you? Do you realize that it might be days that you would have to rely on yourself for survival? Is your car stocked?

Your Highway Patrol, local police services, sheriff's offices and government agencies will move into action to assist and direct you as best they can, but don't lose sight of the fact that these, too, are people just as you and I and are not immune to the same hazards as you and I.

Be kind to yourself and plan to be kind to your automobile and survive; be kind to your country and live!

HELPFUL DRIVING HINTS

While the following items are not spelled out in the traffic laws, you will find them most helpful in achieving safer driving habits.

1. Many traffic accidents are blamed on speed, drinking, and other violations, but nine out of ten accidents are caused by the error in human judgment that caused or permitted these violations.
2. Accidents between cars being driven out of parallel parking spaces, and cars being driven in the street are generally caused by carelessness of the driver pulling away from the curb. **LOOK AND SIGNAL BEFORE PULLING OUT.**
3. When driving at night, your car's speed must be adjusted to your ability to control your car. You must take into account not only the speed limit, but also the condition of the road, car and weather.
4. In the event that you have misjudged the condition of the road in hazardous driving, and your car goes into a skid, you always turn the wheels in the direction of the skid. Do not make an attempt to stop or slow abruptly, let off on the accelerator gently, and pump the brakes lightly and intermittently.
5. When driving at night, increased caution is called for because of reduced visibility. You should take this into account when meeting other cars, and reduce your speed. When a driver approaching you at night flicks his lights from bright to dim, it usually means that you have forgotten to dim your headlights. **ALWAYS** dim for others, even if they do not dim for you. It is much better for only one driver to be blinded.
6. Remember that if you are driving at 50 m.p.h., it will take you at least 186 feet to come to a stop, and that if you double your speed, you quadruple your braking distance.

7. Keep in mind you DO NOT have your car under control if you cannot stop safely in the distance in which you can see. This applies just as much to day time driving (on curves, hillcrests, blind intersections, etc.), as it does to night time driving. When driving at night remember the distances that you must be able to see with your headlights, are at least 350 feet on bright and 100 feet on dim.
 - a. Please keep in mind that poorly aimed headlights are not only annoying to other drivers, but also reduce the amount of illumination on the roadway for you.
 - b. Parking lights are designed for providing a warning to other motorists that your vehicle is parked or disabled beside the roadway and for that reason SHOULD NOT be used while driving.
8. In the event a tire should blow out on a moving vehicle, you should slow down gently, and make no attempt to pull off the roadway until you have stopped and gotten the car under control.
9. Montana law now requires that registration slips be carried. For your protection, make sure you have your registration slip.

SIGNS, SIGNALS AND ROAD MARKINGS

A thorough knowledge of traffic signs, signals and road markings is necessary for all drivers. You must be able to recognize and obey these Signs of Life without hesitation.

Signs, signals and road markings are placed on our highways to inform, warn and regulate drivers. They must always be obeyed; violators may be arrested.

Traffic Signs

The three types of traffic signs are classified according to function. They are regulatory, warning and information or guide signs.

KNOW THESE SIGNS BY THEIR SHAPES.

Signs, and Their Shapes



Stop



Yield Right
of Way



Railroad
Crossing



Warning Sign



Regulatory



Highway
Markers



Slow Moving
Vehicle

Regulatory Signs

Regulatory signs regulate the movement of traffic. They are black and white with the exception of the Stop sign, Yield Right of Way sign and the Railroad sign.

Regulatory Signs—Black and White



Traffic prohibited from entering the restricted section.



Traffic is required to keep to the right of obstructions.



You are approaching an area where a reduced speed limit has been established.



Since visibility is limited at night, your speed will be limited also.



You must not pass any other vehicle going in the same direction as you are, while you are in this area.



When you have passed this sign you are again permitted to pass other vehicles with care.



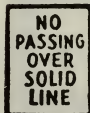
You must not make a left turn at this intersection.



You can not turn about to go in the opposite direction at this intersection.



You are coming to the end of a one-way roadway and should keep to the right to avoid oncoming traffic.



When your clear vision ahead is limited by curves or hills this type of sign warns you not to overtake and pass another vehicle.





The **STOP** sign is the only 8-sided traffic sign. It means that you must come to a complete stop before entering the intersection ahead and yield to traffic close enough to be an immediate hazard. If there is a crosswalk, stop before entering the crosswalk.



YIELD—The **YIELD** sign is the only triangular traffic sign. It is yellow with black letters. It means slow down to 15 m.p.h. and yield the right of way to all vehicles on the roadway being entered.

Guide

These informational traffic signs signify that you are driving on a portion of the national system of Interstate and Defense Highways, or on a U. S. or State Route.



The **MERGING TRAFFIC** sign informs you that you will be merging with other traffic traveling in the same direction. Rules governing the "changing of lanes" apply here with the driver on the main route having the right of way. Those entering must make use of speed-change lanes to merge with the main traffic flow smoothly and safely.

Warning Signs

Warning signs are black and yellow. These signs are used to warn you of dangerous conditions ahead where you are required to drive with great caution.

Warning signs are usually diamond shaped. However, the railroad crossing ahead sign, is round. It is the only round warning traffic sign.



Sharp turn to the right.



Curve to the right.



Sharp turn to the right then sharp turn to the left.



Gradual curve to the right then curve to the left.



Winding road ahead.



Another road crosses the highway ahead.



Side road enters highway ahead from the right.



Side road enters highway ahead at an angle.



You can not go straight ahead. Road turns to both right and left.

Warning Signs—Black and Yellow



A sign of this character is used whenever the road is icy and dangerous.



You are entering a one-way roadway.



You are leaving a one-way roadway.



This sign warns you that there is a regular school bus stop ahead. Approach with caution.



The road ahead goes down hill. Be careful. Trucks gear down.



Our highways must be repaired and the repairmen must be protected. When this sign is observed approach with caution.



A highway quite often splits a farm. This sign indicates a point where the stock are driven from one area to another.



Where there are no fences cattle and horses may be on the highway. Be alert for them.



The bridge ahead may be too narrow to meet or pass a truck. You must be careful.



When a new road is being built it is often necessary to guide traffic around a new bridge or portion of road not yet completed.



The road ahead is not as wide as the road you are on.



Loose gravel is placed on the surface of the highway and rolled into the surface to produce a rough skid proof highway.

Warning Signs—Black and Yellow



There is not room on the bridge ahead to meet or pass another car or truck.



There is a pedestrian crossing ahead, slow down.



The side of the road is soft. Don't drive off the pavement.



The roadway is slippery if it is wet. Go slow.



There are men working on the road ahead of you. Drive carefully.



The road ahead has just been oiled. Proceed carefully.



There is a STOP sign ahead.



There is a school crossing ahead. Slow down.



A warning sign with an advisory speed sign attached advises you of the top safe speed at that particular point.



There is a railroad crossing ahead.



School ahead. Slow down and watch for children at all times.

OPERATOR QUESTIONS

1. The driver of a motor vehicle entering a highway controlled by a stop sign must: Pages 22 and 42.
2. When required to stop at railroad crossings vehicles shall stop at what distance from the tracks? Page 22.
3. If you strike and do damage to a parked car, you must: Page 34.
4. When a traffic light is showing a flashing yellow light you should: Page 23.
5. If you are involved as a driver in an accident in which someone is injured or killed or the property damage amounts to \$250.00 or more, you must send a written report to: Page 34.
6. The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right of way to: Page 21.
7. A spot light must be turned off when driving at night: Page 26.
8. Headlights must be turned on when persons and vehicles are not visible for a distance of at least: Page 25.
9. When you are about to pass another motor vehicle, you must: Page 20.
10. When meeting vehicles you are required to dim your headlights when oncoming vehicles are within: Page 26.
11. Signals for slowing, stopping, or turning shall be given continuously for: Page 18.
12. When approaching stop signs erected at railroad crossings you must: Page 22 and 42.
13. When a tire becomes flat while driving at night, the driver must: Page 25 and 39.
14. When parked parallel to a curb on a hill facing downgrade you must: Page 17 and 25.
15. The state speed limit through towns and villages on state or federal highways is: Page 20 and 21.
16. When following another vehicle you are required to dim your headlights when you approach within a distance of at least: Page 26.
17. When meeting or overtaking a school bus which is stopped loading or unloading school children, a driver must: Page 22.
18. When leaving your vehicle you must: Page 25.
19. When driving at night, you are going too fast if you go faster than: Page 20 and 21.
20. Hand or turn indicator signals are required: Page 19.
21. While driving a motor vehicle past a school, you should: Page 45.
22. Vehicle headlights when on the upper beam (bright) shall be of sufficient intensity to reveal persons or vehicles for a distance of at least: Page 25.

23. A motor vehicle horn must be loud enough to be heard for:
Page 26.
24. When you reach an intersection and wish to make a right turn and your car is on the left or in the center lane, you should:
Page 13.
25. When parking parallel to a curb headed up hill, you should:
Page 17 and 25.
26. Nine out of ten traffic accidents are caused by: Page 38.
27. Accidents between cars being driven out from a parallel parking space and cars being driven in the street are usually due to: Page 38.
28. When parked parallel the wheels of your vehicle, next to the curb, shall not be more than: Page 25.
29. It is permissible to drive a motor vehicle to the left of the center-line of a highway: Page 19.
30. Under favorable conditions driving your car at slow speed is:
Page 21.
31. The definition of RECKLESS DRIVING in the Montana Motor Vehicle Code is: Pages 22 and 32.
32. Every motor vehicle must be equipped with a tail light visible for: Page 25.
33. The speed of your car at night will be determined by: Page 38.
34. If a driver coming toward you flicks his lights, it probably means that: Page 38.
35. When you approach, from the rear, a large slow moving truck on a hill, you should: Page 20.
36. Vehicles parked upon a highway or shoulder of a highway at night must have lights front and rear visible for at least:
Page 25.
37. When you are about to be passed by another motor vehicle, you must: Page 19.
38. Signal lights, indicating in which direction vehicles are to be turned, shall be visible for at least: Page 18.
39. Persons walking along the highway must: Page 24.
40. When turning your vehicle at any intersection you must:
Pages 12, 13 and 18.
41. In order to make a left turn at an intersection, a driver should: Pages 11 and 12.
42. New license plates are required to be on your car on or before:
Page 26.
43. When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at the same time, which driver has the "right of way"?
Page 21.
44. In order to stop or turn your car around on the highway:
Pages 18 and 25.

45. The minimum age for securing a Montana driver's license is: Page 5.
46. No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the roadway when approaching within how many feet of any intersection or railroad crossing? Page 20.
47. When passing another vehicle you must return to the right side of the roadway before coming within how many feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction? Page 20.
48. The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway or building must: Page 22
49. Your driver's license may be suspended or revoked for: Pages 6 and 7.
50. When your car begins to skid on ice, snow or wet pavement: Page 38.
51. Vehicle headlights when on lower beam (dim) shall be of sufficient intensity to reveal persons or vehicles for at least: Page 25.
52. What is the meaning of the following shaped signs? Pages 40 through 45. Round, Octagonal (Eight Sided), Square or Rectangular, Diamond, Triangle.
53. When may the driver of an emergency vehicle disregard traffic control signs and exceed the speed limit? Page 24.
54. A LEARNER'S LICENSE is authorization to: Page 5.
55. Vehicles shall be driven upon the right side of the roadway except: Page 19.
56. If you have an accident in which someone is injured or killed, or the property damage amounts to \$250.00 or more, you must make a written report within: Page 34.
57. Persons walking along the highway at night should: Page 24.
58. Your driver's license will be revoked if you are convicted of: Pages 6 and 7.
59. Passing a motor vehicle on the right is permitted: Page 20.
60. Upon hearing a siren of an emergency vehicle, a driver must: Page 24.
61. The distance between your vehicle and the one ahead of you should be governed by: Page 21.
62. When your vehicle and another approach an intersection at the same time who has the right of way? Page 21.
63. You may drive a motor vehicle as a chauffeur with an operator's license: Page 2.
64. When approaching a "Yield right of way" sign you must: Page 22.
65. The total stopping distance including reaction time, from 50 miles per hour is: Page 38.
66. Pedestrians (Persons walking) should: Page 24.

67. It is unlawful to follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to an alarm, closer than: Page 24.
68. When pedestrians are crossing an intersection on a crosswalk, a motorist approaching them should: Page 25.
69. The stop or brake light on any motor vehicle must be visible for at least: Page 25.
70. If a tire blows out on a moving vehicle, the driver should: Page 39.
71. When you lose your driver's license, you must: Page 4.
72. When you reach an intersection and wish to make a left turn, if your car is in the right hand lane you should: Pages 11 and 12.
73. Headlights must be turned on while driving: Page 25.
74. Driving at night requires increased caution because: Page 38.
75. The hand and arm signals for the following turns are: Page 19.
RIGHT LEFT STOP.
76. When may a person ride on the fenders or on the outside of a motor vehicle? Page 24.
77. Your car must be equipped with a windshield wiper: Page 26.
78. From which traffic lane should a right turn be made? Pages 11 and 13.
79. Signal lights, indicating in which direction vehicles are to be turned, shall be visible for: Page 18.
80. When following vehicles you are required to dim your headlights when you approach within: Page 26.
81. If a person licensed in another state moves to Montana, he or she must obtain a Montana drivers license within: Page 2.
82. A person approaching any vehicle which is displaying a slow moving vehicle emblem should be aware that the emblem indicates the vehicle's top speed is not greater than: Page 30.
83. If a person under arrest for driving while intoxicated refuses to submit to a chemical test, under Implied Consent his license will be suspended for how many days on the first offense? Pages 1 and 31.
84. In order to make travel on interstate highways safer, a person should, before making a trip: Page 32.
85. After changing addresses, Montana law allows how many days to notify the Montana Highway Patrol of your new address? Page 5.

CHAUFFEUR QUESTIONS

1. When trucks or buses carry oil burning flares they must also carry: Page 27.
2. When meeting or overtaking a school bus which has stopped to load or unload children, a driver must: Page 22.

3. The over-all length of a single truck shall not exceed: Page 29.
4. A load projecting beyond the rear end of a truck must display a red flag if it extends more than: Page 29.
5. Clearance lights must be visible for at least: Page 27.
6. Motor vehicles must be equipped with signal lamps when the distance from the center of the steering post to the left outside limit is more than: Page 18.
7. The maximum speed allowed for trucks weighing more than 8,000 pounds is: Page 29.
8. The red warning flags placed at or near a disabled truck, trailer or passenger bus shall be: Pages 27 and 28.
9. When required to have an outside rear view mirror, such mirror shall be located so as to enable the driver to see to the rear for a distance of at least: Page 26.
10. The maximum height of any vehicle or load must not exceed: Page 29.
11. Which group of vehicles may be driven by an 18-year-old chauffeur: Page 5.
12. Any vehicle transporting explosives shall be marked with the word EXPLOSIVES, which letters must be at least: Page 28.
13. When approaching a yield right-of-way sign you must: Page 22.
14. A red flag on a projecting load shall be at least how many inches square: Page 29.
15. The state speed limit in towns and municipalities on state and federal highways, unless otherwise posted, is how many miles per hour? Page 21.
16. The maximum weight on any axle shall not exceed: Page 30.
17. Flares or warning devices placed at or near a disabled truck or trailer during the night time shall be visible for at least: Page 27.
18. A person having an operators license only, may drive which groups of motor vehicles: Page 10.
19. Motor vehicles used for transportation of explosives, inflammables or compressed gases shall carry: Page 28.
20. Which group of vehicles are required to stop at railroad crossings? Page 28.
21. A disabled or stalled truck, bus or trailer on the highway must be protected by: Page 27 and 28.
22. It is permissible to drive a motor vehicle to the left of the centerline on a highway: Page 19.
23. The width of any truck shall not exceed: Page 29.
24. A disabled truck, bus or trailer during the night time shall have a flare at or near the vehicle and: Page 28.
25. The red light or lantern placed upon a projecting load must be visible for: Page 29.

26. When parked parallel to a curb on a hill facing downgrade you must: Pages 17 and 25.
27. Every motor vehicle must be equipped with clearance lights, if it is: Page 26.
28. To receive an unrestricted Chauffeur's License a person must be: Page 5.
29. What is the meaning of the following shaped traffic signs?
OCTAGON TRIANGLE DIAMOND Page 40.
30. When driving at night with your lights dimmed (on low beam) and you meet another motor vehicle with lights on bright (high beam) you should: Page 38.
31. When passing another vehicle you must return to the right side of the roadway before coming within how many feet of any intersection or railroad crossing? Page 20.
32. Motor vehicles at a railroad crossing shall stop and wait if an approaching train is within: Page 22.
33. The speed limit on any highway under construction or repair, unless otherwise posted is: Page 21.
34. Any motor vehicle must be equipped with signal lights when the distance from the center of the steering post to the rear limits of the body or load is more than: Page 18.
35. Permission must be obtained to operate how many units in a truck and trailer combination? Page 29.
36. The over-all length of a single bus shall not exceed: Page 29.
37. When parking parallel to a curb headed uphill, you should: Pages 17 and 25.
38. When two vehicles approach an intersection at the same time, which has the right-of-way? Page 21.
39. Clearance lights and reflectors shall be: Page 27.
40. Which are emergency vehicles? Page 30.
41. Every truck or bus, whatever its size, must have: Page 26.
42. In order to stop or turn your vehicle around on the highway: Pages 18 and 25.
43. Motor vehicles hauling persons, inflammables or explosives are required to stop at all railroad crossings at which distances? Page 28.
44. If your Chauffeur's License is lost or destroyed you: Page 4.
45. Every truck or bus 80 inches or more in width must have at least: Page 26.
46. A motor vehicle horn must be loud enough to be heard for: Page 26.
47. Accidents between cars being driven out from a parallel parking space and cars being driven in the street are usually due to: Page 38.
48. When parked parallel the wheels of your vehicle, next to the curb, shall not be more than: Page 25.

49. The definition of RECKLESS DRIVING in the Montana Motor Vehicle Code is: Pages 22 and 32.
50. Every motor vehicle must be equipped with a tail light visible for: Page 25.
51. The speed of your car at night will be determined by: Pages 38 and 39.
52. If a driver coming toward you flicks his headlights, it probably means that: Page 38.
53. When you approach, from the rear, a large slow moving truck on a hill, you should: Page 20.
54. Vehicles parked upon a highway or shoulder of a highway at night must have lights front and rear visible for at least: Page 25.
55. When you are about to be passed by another motor vehicle, you must: Page 19.
56. Signal lights, indicating in which direction vehicles are to be turned, shall be visible for at least: Page 18.
57. Persons walking along the highway must: Page 24.
58. In order to make a left turn at an intersection, a driver should: Pages 11 and 12.
59. New license plates are required to be on your car on or before: Page 26.
60. The driver of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway or building must: Page 22.
61. Your driver's license may be suspended or revoked for: Pages 6 and 7.
62. Vehicle headlights when on lower beam (dim) shall be of sufficient intensity to reveal persons or vehicles for at least: Page 25.
63. The driver of a motor vehicle entering a highway controlled by a stop sign must: Pages 22 and 42.
64. If you strike and do damage to a parked car, you must: Page 34.
65. When a traffic light is showing a flashing yellow light you should: Page 23.
66. If you are involved as a driver in an accident in which someone is injured or killed or the property damage amounts to \$250.00 or more, you must send a written report to: Page 34.
67. A spot light must be turned off when driving at night: Page 26.
68. Headlights must be turned on when persons and vehicles are not visible for a distance of at least: Page 25.
69. When you are about to pass another motor vehicle, you must: Pages 19 and 20.
70. When meeting vehicles you are required to dim your lights when oncoming vehicles are within: Page 26.

71. Signals for slowing, stopping, or turning shall be given continuously for: Page 18.
72. When approaching stop signs erected at railroad crossings you must: Pages 22 and 42.
73. When a tire becomes flat while driving at night, the driver must: Page 25 and 39.
74. When following vehicles you are required to dim your lights when you approach within a distance of at least: Page 26.
75. When leaving your vehicle you must: Page 25.
76. When driving at night, you are going too fast if you go faster than: Page 20 and 21.
77. Hand or turn indicator signals are required: Page 18.
78. The majority of traffic accidents are caused by: Page 38.
79. If a person licensed in another state moves to Montana, he or she must obtain a Montana drivers license within: Page 2.
80. A person approaching any vehicle which is displaying a slow moving vehicle emblem should be aware that the emblem indicates the vehicle's top speed is not greater than: Page 30.
81. If a person under arrest for driving while intoxicated refuses to submit to a chemical test, under Implied Consent his license will be suspended for how many days on the first offense: Pages 1 and 31.
82. In order to make travel on interstate highways safer, a person should, before taking a trip: Page 32.
83. After changing addresses, Montana law allows how many days to notify the Montana Highway Patrol of your new address? Page 5.



OBSERVATION IS IMPORTANT

Always keep your eyes moving so that you will see all of the roadway immediately ahead of you, as well as objects on either side of the roadway. Holding your eyes on a fixed position in the road or on any fixed object is not recommended.

When approaching and entering an intersection, look carefully in all directions.